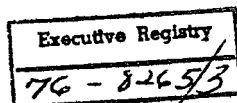


*P. Affair*

*22 Jan 76*

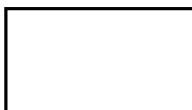


13 July 1976

DCI,

Your Cleveland interview with Herb Kamm (June 25) was broadcast on Sunday, July 11, edited to 20 minutes, essentially the front end of the interview as recorded. Questions covered:

- Effect of recent publicity on CIA effectiveness and morale.
- CIA and assassination plots.
- CIA and Warren Commission.
- Threats to U.S. security.
- Dan Schorr.
- Richard Welch.



Andrew T. Falkiewicz

STATINTL

22 JUN 1976

## DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Executive Registry

76-8265/2

Cable 7/1/76

Pat; Please try to reduce this to 7 pages.

Perhaps we could concentrate on two aspects:

1. cooperation with Congress 2. relations w

with press..... Have those two things the full

title content of speech. *I like the first*

*part but I only want to speak 20 min*

*we could: max. I will add to all but*

*the 2 parts you prepare.*  
add to congressional part herein some word on

new committee, need to brief, now, 7 committees,

determination to cooperate but they should get

consolidation etc.etc.... they are consumers

of intelligence, must keep secrets etc..

On journalists.....what about the executives of

new organizations... work them in as covered

by Sulzberger letter..

Maybe something like journalists should under-

stand "protection of sources-"

Maybe some reference to erroneous figures in

Senate report.....etc.

(ENCLOSURE)

Public Affairs

Remarks by  
George Bush  
Director of Central Intelligence  
at  
Cleveland City Club  
25 June 1976

It is a pleasure for me to be here with you this afternoon. I would like to talk to you mainly about a subject that I regard as very important--the way you perceive the CIA.

As Bob Dylan so aptly put it several years ago, "The Times They Are A'Changing." Several years ago, the Director of Central Intelligence would not have been here giving this kind of talk--in fact, it probably would never have occurred to you to invite him.

I believe that one of my principal tasks as Director of Central Intelligence is to restore the faith of the American people in their intelligence service...to be sure that the way you perceive the CIA is the way we really are. This kind of an opportunity to talk to you--and with you--is exactly the kind of dialog I think is essential.

Because make no mistake about it: good intelligence is vitally necessary to protecting and defending our country. Whatever you may have heard--and I note that Professor Commager recently appeared before you to advocate scrapping the intelligence agencies--you can count on the fact that America would not last very long as a free society without its eyes and ears. Intelligence is those eyes and ears.

Since the beginning of recorded history, nations have survived by more than just armed might--they have survived

by knowledge. Let me quote the words of an ancient wiseman, General Sun Tzu, who was a supreme military strategist in China long before Christ was born. He wrote, "For to win 100 victories in 100 battles is not the acme of skill. To find security without fighting is the acme of skill."

That is the real purpose of intelligence. Our mission is to see that America's leaders know what is happening in the world beyond our borders and about the forces and factors at work there. And we must alert our leaders to what might happen tomorrow. This combination of informing and alerting is what intelligence is really all about.

We must know and understand the problems that lie ahead so that we can give sound advice to those whose job it is to develop intelligent policies to deal with them.

If you will, consider some of the toughest problems America faces in the world around us:

- Overpopulation and underproduction;
- Nuclear proliferation;
- Extremism and terrorism;
- The economic imbalances between rich and poor countries;
- The exploitation of hitherto inaccessible riches in the sea or in space;

- The interdependence of economies and cultures;
- The acceleration of events by incredible improvements in transportation and communications.

America must have systematic knowledge of these complex subjects, full awareness of all of our capabilities to deal with them, and an understanding of the intentions of the other nations involved.

Intelligence plays a vital role in providing the necessary awareness and understanding.

Now that you have heard me use the word "intelligence" so many times, some of you may be led to ask, "Just what is intelligence, anyway?"

Intelligence is not just a collection of facts. It is not just a single report from a mysterious secret agent in a foreign land, although such a report may be part of intelligence. It is not just a brilliant dispatch from one of our diplomats abroad, although this, too, might be part of intelligence. It is neither a fact from an encyclopedia nor a pearl of information pried from an old book in the Library of Congress.

Any or all of these may be part of intelligence. But intelligence is an evaluation--by informed persons--of a great many pieces of information. The intelligence analyst has gathered as many of these facts as he can find, added a healthy dash of his own wisdom...and turned out intelligence.

The United States has carried on foreign intelligence activities since the days of George Washington. During the Revolutionary War, in a letter to one of his intelligence officers, Colonel Elias Dayton, dated July 26, 1777, Washington wrote, "The necessity of procuring good intelligence is apparent and need not be further urged. All that remains for me to add is that you keep the whole matter as secret as possible. For upon secrecy, success depends in most enterprises of the kind, and, for want of it, they are generally defeated."

It was Pearl Harbor, however, that dramatically focused American attention on the need for intelligence, especially for a unified national intelligence service. Before the Second World War, the United States had what could be called departmental intelligence. The War Department had military intelligence, the Navy Department had naval intelligence, and the Department of State produced, in effect, diplomatic intelligence.

But, in today's terminology, no one was "getting it together." All of the information that might have led an analyst to conclude that the Japanese intended to attack Pearl Harbor was available in Washington. But it was not in one place for an analyst to study; it was instead fragmented all over town, with separate bits and pieces carefully controlled by each department. Without being fused together, the fragments were useless. We had information, not intelligence.

After the war, it was clear that the United States was going to continue to need information and intelligence on developments abroad and that a central organization was needed to ensure that we were never again caught by surprise as at Pearl Harbor. I am sure there are many of you who can remember those days and how deep was America's commitment never to be surprised again.

In 1947, President Truman signed into law the National Security Act which created the Central Intelligence Agency. For many years thereafter, the CIA rarely came to public attention--and there are many old timers who think fondly of those days. Such attention as intelligence did attract was limited to James Bond--and there are many old timers who surely wish they had had as much fun as Mr. Bond.

Well, indeed, the times have changed. All of you are aware of the battering the Agency has taken over the last 18 months. We have been charged with nearly every offense imaginable, from "massive" domestic spying to being unable to warn our nation of impending attack.

All too often only the accusations and the allegations made the headlines. The denial and the truth of the matter never seem to be heard. We have even been accused of having found and plundered Noah's Ark---and stored the artifacts away in the basement of our headquarters building in Virginia.



Such charges make good reading in the morning paper. The fact that we didn't do it doesn't make good reading-- it is something like the report that the First National Bank was not robbed today.

I hope that the American people never come to believe unfounded allegations simply because they have appeared in print or because they have been repeated so often. That sort of technique works in closed societies. We must not allow it to work here.

But the publicity, the investigations, the charges-- they accomplished one important thing, and in the long run all of us Americans will be the better for it. It has made <sup>the role of</sup> intelligence a proper subject for public discussion. It has made it clear to those of us in intelligence that we have a responsibility to ensure that the American people understand the intelligence profession and its vital role in ensuring our nation's defence.

Part of assuming this responsibility is accomplished by face-to-face talks, as I am doing here today. Another part is accomplished by ensuring that the people's elected representatives in Congress have the information they need to perform their role of overseeing the intelligence community.

Let me make one point very clearly. The CIA and the entire intelligence community welcome strong and

~~[Strong and]~~ effective Congressional oversight. As a practical matter, we have a great deal to gain from it. We gain the advice and counsel of knowledgeable Members. We gain the assurance that you, the American people, are confident that your intelligence service is clearly accountable to both the Executive and the Congress.

Let me assure you that we are accountable to the Congress by citing a couple of figures. I personally appeared <sup>27</sup>~~25~~ times before various Congressional committees during my first four months as Director of Central Intelligence. In addition to my appearances, during those same four months other senior officers of the Agency briefed Members of Congress and committee staff members some 57 times. And, 13 Members of Congress visited the Agency on several other occasions for briefing sessions. *my note*

This kind of accountability cuts both ways, however. I want to cooperate to the maximum extent possible with the Congress. I want Congress to be a consumer of intelligence--sharing in the fruits of our efforts in order to be better able to exercise its responsibilities.

But Congress must also deal responsibly with sensitive intelligence information. Guaranteed secrecy is a prerequisite for success in many of our activities.

America's adversaries can all too rapidly close the chinks in their armor when we obligingly make them public.

Complex and expensive technical intelligence collection systems can be countered. Dedicated and courageous men and women who risk their lives in the service of this country can be exposed and destroyed.

As Director of Central Intelligence, I am charged by Federal statute with protecting both the sources of our intelligence and the methods by which we collect intelligence. I am dead set against overclassification, and I am taking steps to see that only true intelligence secrets are classified. I am totally committed to ensuring that classification and SECRET stamps are never used to hide failures or abuses. But I am every bit as determined to see that leaks, careless talk, or a desire for a sensational headline do not result in the senseless disclosure of our real intelligence secrets.

Now let me turn to a matter of very serious concern to me. I am sure you are aware of allegations that have been made in the press regarding the Agency's supposed "subversion" of the press. Because a free press is fundamental to this Republic, I particularly want to be sure that your perception of what the federal government does is in accord with reality not with sensational headlines.

Historically the CIA has had relationships with individuals in many walks of American life. These relationships, many of a voluntary and unpaid nature, have reflected the

desire of Americans to help their country. Such relationships have been conducted with the clear intent of furthering the Agency's foreign intelligence mission. They have not been aimed at influencing or improperly acting on any American institution.

On February 11 of this year, I issued a policy statement which said, in part: "Effective immediately, CIA will not enter into any paid or contractual relationship with any full-time or part-time news correspondent accredited by any U.S. news service, newspaper, periodical, radio or television network or station. As soon as feasible, the Agency will bring existing relationships with individuals in these groups into conformity with this new policy."

I had thought that this statement would be more than clear, but the media has continued to wonder--in print and on the air--whether there were some loopholes left. The policy I set out on February 11 in reality represented a voluntary limitation on our part of perfectly legitimate intelligence functions. We did this because we accept the genuine concern of the media, and we, too, wish to avoid even the appearance of any improper use by the Agency of representatives of our free press.

Let me make these additional statements which respond to various questions raised about my February 11 policy directive. With regard to the word "accredited," we

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mean any full or part-time employees--including stringers-- of American or foreign nationality who are formally authorized by contract or by the issuance of press credentials to represent themselves as correspondents for an American news-gathering organization or who are officially recognized (accredited) by a foreign government to represent an American news-gathering organization.

Further: The CIA will not use full-time American journalists or stringers for any intelligence purposes. I must stress, however, that this is subject to the condition I emphasized on February 11 that contact is permitted with journalists who voluntarily seek contact with the Agency at home or abroad for the purpose of transmitting on a confidential basis intelligence or counter-intelligence security information without financial remuneration or other favor. My intention in continuing to authorize such contacts is obvious: it is to permit individual journalists, or members of any other profession or group, to exercise their right as American citizens to report information voluntarily and wittingly to their Government through the Agency. I believe you will agree that no one should unequivocally deny any American citizen, including journalists, this right.

*Executive  
Security report*

Ladies and gentlemen, I hope that this ends the matter once and for all. The Agency recognizes the special status afforded the press under our Constitution, and we will remain

completely within the guidelines I have set forth.

The press and the intelligence community both seek knowledge. Clearly, the alternative to acting on the basis of knowledge is acting on the basis of ignorance. An informed citizenry and informed national leaders are essential. And that is why a free society must have a free and responsible press. It is also why a free society must have an intelligence system second to none.

Let me close with a story about an incident that occurred shortly before I became the Director of Central Intelligence. A correspondent I know made the remark on a talk show that anyone dumb enough to take this job was too dumb to do it. He got a good laugh out of it among his fellow panelists -- but to me it was a little sick. It displayed an appalling insensitivity to our legitimate national security needs.

We at the CIA are trying to conduct foreign intelligence, not to weaken our country, but to strengthen it. It's those who would disclose the names of our agents abroad; it's those who believe they can recklessly reveal classified documents; it's those who would dismantle the CIA, that in reality are damaging our country.

You all know some of the problems I face in this job. I wish you could also share in the pride I feel for our intelligence community and the comfort I get, as an American,

12

from seeing the tremendous talent we have in the CIA and across the whole community.

I wish you could talk to some of our employees whose heads are high after a couple of years of enormous attack. They are as vigorously opposed to the mistakes of the past as our strongest critics, but they have retained a perspective. They know the need for a strong intelligence community, and they are prepared to withstand the attacks, if that is necessary, to work for a cause they believe in.

I wish you could have met the son of Richard Welch, who was gunned down following disclosure of his name by people bent on destroying CIA. This young man knew well that his father had died for a cause in which he deeply believed.

I believe that America's intelligence service is a great national asset. America's intelligence is good. We are working hard to make it even better. The support and understanding of the American people is essential for our success.

Thank you.

21 June 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM : Andrew T. Falkiewicz  
Assistant to the Director

SUBJECT : Cleveland City Club

Attached is a draft of your proposed remarks in Cleveland (Friday). Also DDO's "talking points". Please note that talking points 4 to 11 are taken from your letter to Punch Sulzberger -- and I would suggest:

- a. the original text is the best reference
- b. most of it is in the draft.

Points 1 through 3 are for background only.

You will note that we have not addressed the topic of the Agency's relations with academia -- there is enough substance in Congress and the press, and you don't want to dilute the impact of your points of emphasis.



Andrew T. Falkiewicz

STATINTL



*Public Affairs*  
16 June

Executive Registry

76-8265/1

June 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

Andrew Falkiewicz

Talked this afternoon with Herbert Kamm of the Cleveland Press. Said Mr. Bush had agreed to do a taped interview with him directly after this appearance before the City Club in Cleveland.

Mr. Kamm said he was delighted as Mr. Bush was a great friend of his and that he envisioned the interview being a way of bringing people up-to-date on how the CIA is doing today. He said he had no intention of digging up old coals. The tape will be shown Sunday noon on NBC.

STATINTL



EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE *Public Affairs*

76-8265

16 June 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

ATINTL FROM

:

[redacted]  
Office of the Assistant to the Director

SUBJECT : Your Cleveland City Club Speech

Attached is a first draft of your remarks for the Cleveland City Club. You will note that I have not included the subject of academics because the speech addresses the major subject of relations with the press and Congress, and anything else would make it unnecessarily long and complex, and detract from its impact.

ATINTL

I also have not included figures regarding the number of journalists still associated with the Agency. I am told by [redacted] of DDO that you cannot make the flat statement that as of this time there are none. Therefore, you probably ought not to get involved in a numbers game. [redacted] office will provide the basis for a talking paper so that you can respond if the question is raised by the audience.

STATINTL

I will be happy to undertake whatever revisions you have in mind. Our office will prepare this in final form and provide copies for you to take along.

STATINTL

25X1A

(EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FOR

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JACK KIESNER

9 February 1976

Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters  
Deputy Director C.I.A.  
Langley, Virginia

*Call before 1500*

Dear Dick:

I am happy to see that at last publick reaction is restraining the witch hunt on the hill. Far too much damage has already been done.

Over the weekend I heard a TV program in which Bill Colby defended himself very well. During the course of the discussion he said that C.I.A. periodically briefs the press off the record on world events. If it is possible I should like to be accredited for these briefings. I will be happy to provide whatever documentation may be required.

Sincerely,

*Alva*  
Alva R. Fitch

*Public Affairs*  
8 Jul 1976

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<b>Remarks:</b>  I talked to Mr. Falkiewicz about this and he suggests that you call this man yourself, since he is a friend of the General's, and it would look too eager coming from us. You can explain the situation here, namely, we do not have a list of accredited people but that we can provide a briefing upon request, depending upon the subject and whether we have someone available at the time, and that he should call us here when he feels the need. I hope this is of some help.			
FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER			
FROM: NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.			DATE
Margaret, O/A/DCI			12 JUL 1976
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(40)

(EXECUTIVE HANDING FOR *Paul [Signature]*)

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1	A/DCI (Attn: Margaret)		
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<b>Remarks:</b>  Margaret,  This is the letter I mentioned to you on the phone. Alva Fitch is a retired Army General now with Kiplinger. General Walters tried to contact him a couple of times after receipt of this letter but was not successful simply due to the press of business and General Fitch's not being in his office after 3:00 p.m. General Walters would want to give General Fitch every consideration. Can you add him to your briefing list.			
FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER			
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FORM NO. 237 Use previous editions

(40)

TINTL

# Los Angeles World Affairs Council

July 12, 1976

The Honorable George Bush  
Director  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
Washington, D.C. 20505.

Dear George:

I am delighted to confirm Tuesday, November 30, 1976 for you to address a luncheon meeting of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council. It will be marvelous to have you back, and I am glad we are able to agree on the date.

Kindly forward a glossy photograph and an up to date biography at your convenience.

As before, please plan to speak for 25/30 minutes on a subject of your choice. About six weeks before the event I would very much like to have a provocative title for your address.

Thank you again for accepting. I look forward with pleasure to seeing you again in November.

Sincerely,



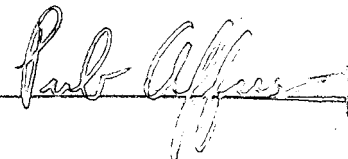
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**CONFIDENTIAL**

Approved Release 2002/08/21 : CIA-RDP79M00467A002700090026-6

DCI PUBLIC APPEARANCE

Event: Los Angeles World Affairs Council

Place: Los Angeles, California

Date: November 30, 1976

Time: 12:00 noon

Speaking from Text

Yes ☒

No ☐

Need Press Office Help  
to Prepare Text

Yes ☒

No ☐

Hand Out Text ☒

Limited Release ☐

Embargoed Release ☒

Want Press Office to Attend

*Andrew P*  
Yes ☒

No ☐

Press Conference

Yes ☐

No ☐

Need Press Office Help  
to Set Up Press Conference

Yes ☐

No ☐

Special Press Assistance Required

Comments

*Disurs speech - 1 month  
in advance*

Travel Arrangements

*Cy PZ*

Contact: Mr. Edmonde A. Haddad -- (213) 628-2333

Will forward additional information as we receive it.

Approved For Release 2002/08/21 : CIA-RDP79M00467A002700090026-6

**CONFIDENTIAL**

ATINTL

Schedule for Los Angeles World Affairs Council  
Luncheon -- November 30, 1976

- 11:00 a.m.- Press conference -- Local press and
- 11:30 a.m. L.A. based national press reporters
- 11:30 a.m. Private reception hosted by a  
corporated member of the Council
- 12:00 Luncheon address -- 25-30 minutes  
in length followed by Q&A
- 1:45 p.m. Luncheon adjourns
- 2:00 p.m.- Meet with the editorial board of the
- 3:00 p.m. L.A. Times

one month ahead of appearance Council will need  
a sexy title of Mr. Bush's address.

DCI PUBLIC APPEARANCE

Event: University Club Dinner

Place: New York, New York

Date: October 7, 1976

Time:

Speaking from Text

Yes ☒

No ☐

Need Press Office Help  
to Prepare Text

Yes ☒

No ☐

Hand Out Text NO

Limited Release NO

Embargoed Release NO

Want Press Office to Attend

Yes ☐

No ☒

Press Conference

Yes ☐

No ☒

Need Press Office Help  
to Set Up Press Conference

Yes ☐

No ☒

Special Press Assistance Required

Comments

Travel Arrangements

discuss 3 weeks before

Cy B

Contact: Mr. Helm: (212) 922-6338

8291

DCI PUBLIC APPEARANCE

Event: Oklahoma Hall of Fame Banquet  
 Place: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
 Date: November 16, 1976  
 Time: 5:30 p.m.

Speaking from Text

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No X

Need Press Office Help  
 to Prepare Text

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No X

Hand Out Text N/A

Limited Release N/A

Embargoed Release N/A

Want Press Office to Attend

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No ✓

Press Conference

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No X

Need Press Office Help  
 to Set Up Press Conference

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No X

Special Press Assistance Required

Comments

The Director will serve as "presenter"  
for Senator Bellmon — The committee  
will provide draft of presentation  
remarks.

Travel Arrangements

*by Ben*

Contact: Paul Lambert — (405) 235-4458

Executive Registry

76-8437

July 6, 1976

Dear Alan,

Thanks for your kind note. I hope I didn't give you heart failure by that "close call" arrival. It was great being back at the City Club, a most civilized forum. Sorry you and I didn't get a chance to visit longer.

Warm regards,

Sincerely,



George Bush

Mr. Alan Davis  
Executive Director  
The City Club  
320 Superior Avenue, N. E.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

DCI/GB/dlg

Distribution:

- Orig - Adse
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**THE CITY CLUB**  
A citadel of free speech

320 SUPERIOR AVENUE, N. E. • CLEVELAND, OHIO 44114  
PHONE: 216/621-0081

June 29, 1976

George Bush, Director  
C.I.A.  
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear George,

Thanks for giving us a very fine Forum last Friday. I'm sure you could tell by the response of the audience that there was a great deal of interest in what you had to say. I think the question period was especially good too.

We hope your visit to the City Club was as good an experience for you as it was for all of us. Thanks again for being with us.

*It was good to see you again.*

Sincerely yours,

Alan Davis  
Executive Director

AD:lla



UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

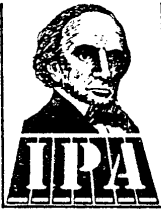
# EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT Routing Slip

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14	D/Pers				
15	D/S				
16	DTR				
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18	AO/DCI				
19	C/IPS				
20	EA/DCI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
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22					
SUSPENSE		Date			

Remarks:

D/Executive Secretary

7 Jul 76



## INTERNATIONAL PLATFORM ASSOCIATION

(Founded by Daniel Webster in 1831 as The American Lyceum Association)

2564 Berkshire Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44106

Executive Registry

76-8429

Director General and Board Chairman  
DAN TYLER MOORE

President and Membership Chairman  
LOWELL THOMAS

First Vice-President  
GLENN SEABORG

Vice-President  
TED MACK

Vice-President  
SENATOR CLARENCE DILL

Vice-President  
VICTOR BORGE

July 2, 1976

Mr. George Bush  
Director of Central Intelligence  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Langley, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bush:

After hearing the extremely favorable reports on your speech at the City Club here in Cleveland (see enclosed clipping) I would very much like to explore the possibility of your appearing at the annual convention of the International Platform Association which will be held at Washington's Sheraton Park Hotel between July 26-30, 1976. Your predecessor, Mr. Colby made a speech at our convention last year which was very well received.

Information concerning our organization can be obtained from Archibald Roosevelt, presently with the Chase Bank in New York, and from his aunt Alice Roosevelt Longworth, both of whom are members of our board of governors. It is my understanding that Mr. Roosevelt has already contacted you on this matter.

Persons as far apart in their philosophies as TV commentator Lowell Thomas, who is this year's IPA president, and the late Drew Pearson have called our audience "the most influential audience in the United States." I am enclosing a general memorandum concerning the IPA which is currently being used by Mr. Thomas, a piece concerning the IPA written by Drew Pearson shortly before his death, a copy of our last year's preconvention TALENT magazine and a short illustrative brochure concerning the organization.

The IPA is the oldest and largest bipartisan forum in the U.S. It has for almost one hundred and fifty years been the professional association of those who set the policies of and speak before, the nationwide structure of thousands of audiences which make up the American Lecture Platform.

The IPA annual convention is composed largely of top officers and program chairmen and other representatives of hundreds of clubs and associations throughout the country that have audiences that regularly listen to speakers. Present also are many of the outstanding speakers of the country. The convention serves as a mechanism which informs the public by inviting unusually well informed persons to express their views on the most

(ENCLOSURE) THE *Public Affairs*

Mr. George Bush  
July 2, 1976  
Page 2

\* important issues which concern every American citizen today. It features many well known and influential figures at the national and international level and its annual Washington, D. C. convention is given nationwide TV, radio and newspaper coverage. I am enclosing a partial list of some of our convention speakers of recent years.

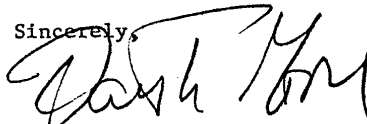
Additional information concerning the IPA can be obtained from the Heights Chamber of Commerce (Shaker and Cleveland Heights, Ohio) (216) 321-3777 and from Ernest Wittenberg and Associates in Washington, D.C., (202) 783-2080.

If you can so arrange your schedule as to be with us in Washington, D.C. at the Sheraton Park Hotel on Woodley Road, N.W., some time during the period of July 26-30, we would appreciate receiving a late picture of you and your latest curriculum vitae for use in TALENT Magazine and for publicity purposes.

We can, if this is agreeable to you, gear in your information office with ours, the firm of Ernest Wittenberg and Associates, 1616 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. with a view to maximizing the public impact of any statements you may wish to make.

Please let us hear from you.

Sincerely,



Dan T. Moore  
Director General

DTM:cl

Enclosures